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FOR THE SPRING OF 1857.

CATALOGUE

OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, Vines, Plants, &c.,

FOR SALE AT THE

COLUMBUS NURSERY,

1½ MILES SOUTH OF THE STATE HOUSE, ON HIGH ST.,

COLUMBUS, O.

BY

M. B. BATEHAM & CO.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, ROCHESTER, and M. B. BATEHAM, COLUMBUS,
PROPRIETORS.

(☞ Catalogues may be obtained, and orders left at the office of the *Ohio Cultivator*, in the Journal Building, corner of High Street and Sugar Alley.)

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THIS CATALOGUE contains only such articles as we have now on hand, of suitable size, for retailing. A much larger and more complete assortment will be ready for sale after another season's growth, when a new catalogue will be printed.

The present list embraces most of the approved and well known fruits, especially such as are adapted to the soil and climate of Central and Southern Ohio; and we have many additional varieties in cultivation, that are found valuable in the West and South, where many of the most popular Northern and Eastern fruits prove quite worthless.

The want of an extensive general nursery in Central Ohio has long been felt, and it is the intention of the proprietors to supply that want, as far as it may be in their power. Their present grounds comprise fifty acres, well stocked with young trees, and more will be added as fast as the business may require—so that the people of this region will no longer have occasion to send a distance of 300 to 500 miles, at much risk and expense, to obtain choice fruit trees and shrubbery.

The correctness of our trees to name may be implicitly relied on. Most of the young stocks, scions, buds, &c., were furnished by our eastern partners, ELLWANGER & BARRY, and our working foreman was for a number of years employed in their extensive nurseries at Rochester. Our managing partner, Mr. Bateham (late editor of the *Ohio Cultivator*), has long been extensively engaged in fruit culture in Central Ohio, and is well informed in regard to horticulture and pomology at the West. Those of our customers who desire his assistance in making selections of fruits, may rely upon his judgment and integrity; and, in general, those who leave their selections, in part at least, to his judgment, will find their interests promoted thereby. In such cases, those sending orders should state the number of trees desired for ripening at the different seasons, and the purposes for which the fruit is mainly desired — as, for family use, or market, &c.; also the character of the soil, and location where to be planted.

The Railroad facilities at Columbus enable us to send trees in every direction with dispatch; and the climate allows us to take up and forward them much earlier in the spring than can be done at more northern establishments, which is a great advantage to purchasers at the South and West.

☞ Orders from persons at a distance, with whom we are not acquainted, should contain the money, or reference to some person in Columbus; also give particular directions how the articles are to be marked and forwarded. Trees, &c., will be packed in the best manner, according to the distance they are to be sent, for which a slight charge will be made, (no charge for delivering at the railroad or canal,) and after proper shipment, will be at the risk of the purchaser or forwarders.

☞ A WHOLESALE PRICED LIST will be sent to all nurserymen, and others, who desire to purchase trees, &c., in large quantities. Those who are intending to send us large orders the present season, will do well to inform us, as early as possible, as to the probable amount they will want of the different articles—as the demand for some things is likely to be greater than the supply.

Address, M. B. BATEHAM & CO.,
Columbus, O.

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On Planting and Managing Trees.

Of the millions of fruit trees planted in the State of Ohio during the past five years, it is safe to say not one quarter are now living. This immense loss is partly attributable to bad seasons and to damage done by transportation, but more still to the want of care and skill in the planting and management. Few people seem to consider that a tree is a thing of life, and should be treated as such—not stuck into the ground like a post or stake, then expected to grow and bear fruit.

The soil for fruit trees should be naturally dry, or thoroughly underdrained. It should also be made deep and mellow by deep plowing and harrowing (if *subsoiled* all the better), before planting the trees. If poor, it should be enriched with rotted manure; except for peach and cherry trees, for which no manuring is often necessary in Ohio.

The proper time for transplanting trees is during the Spring, when the ground is in good order, and before the opening of the buds; or in Autumn, after the leaves have fallen or been loosened by frost. Evergreens may be transplanted at any time when not growing rapidly; but if done in hot, sunny weather, they must be shaded and watered.

In the selection of trees, most people err greatly in choosing those of the largest size—as such trees invariably lose a large portion of their roots in taking up, and the extra amount of surface exposed to evaporation in a dry time, causes death before a new supply of roots can be produced; or if the tree makes out to live, it will have but a feeble growth for several years, and would be outstripped by its more youthful and healthy neighbors. This explains one cause, especially, of the general failure of transplanted cherry trees in Ohio. Those who plant small trees, taken up with the roots entire *and not allowed to dry while out of the ground*, find no difficulty in making them live.

When trees arrive at their destination, they should be unpacked as soon as is convenient, and immediately *heeled in* the ground, by placing the roots in a trench or furrow and covering them with mellow earth; from whence they can be taken, as wanted, for planting. If the trees have been long on the way and have become dry, so that the tops are shriveled, they may commonly be restored by burying tops and all in the ground for three or four days or a week, then pruning the tops pretty closely and *mulching* freely after planting. In planting, dig the holes deep enough to allow a few inches of surface earth to go beneath the roots, and wide enough to allow all the roots to go in their natural position; fill in with fine mellow earth, working it carefully with the hand among the roots so as to leave no cavities, then pressing it down firmly upon them with the foot—taking care that the tree is not set more than an inch deeper in the ground than it stood in the nursery. No watering is necessary, except when planting is done late in the spring and in very dry weather, when it is well to give a few quarts of water to the roots of each tree, before the holes are filled up with earth, allowing the water to settle before finishing up. Frequent watering is injurious to newly-planted trees; but if severe drouth occurs, it is well to give one thorough wetting by removing the surface-earth from over the roots with a hoe, and giving each tree a bucket full of water, then replacing the soil.

Mulching, or covering the surface of the ground with straw, litter, tan-bark, saw-dust, or the like, around each tree for a yard in width and 4 to 6 inches deep, is of more benefit than watering, and in fact is almost indispensable to successful

tree-planting, in this climate of hot suns and frequent drouths. *Pruning* of newly-planted trees, so as to reduce the tops nearly in proportion to the loss of roots, is also of importance. And here it should be observed, that most persons in Ohio are in the habit of trimming their fruit trees too high; thus exposing them to injury from storms, and from sun-blight, upon their naked trunks. The most intelligent fruit growers in the Eastern States, now train their apple trees to form heads within 4 feet from the ground, and peach and cherry trees still lower.

Cultivating or stirring the soil, and keeping the trees clear of weeds, grass, or growing crops, is the last great requisite of success. If the ground is cropped at all between the trees, it should be with potatoes or other low hoed crops. Corn is too tall, and, if used, should not stand within 6 or 8 feet of the rows of trees, and this space should be cultivated as often as the rows of corn. It is vain to expect fruit trees to live and flourish when planted, as is often done, in sward land, or where the ground is seeded with grain or grass, within a year or two after the trees are planted. Those who are unwilling to devote a little labor to the cultivation of an orchard, had better save their money to buy fruit for their families, or *to pay doctors' bills*, instead of wasting it in the purchase of fruit trees, then letting them die for the want of care.

Books on Fruit Culture are now plenty and cheap, and every person who wishes to grow fruit should have one. The forthcoming new edition of Elliott's Fruit Book, will probably be the best for descriptions of Ohio and Western Fruits. Barry's Fruit Garden is the fullest and best for instruction in the culture of fruits, and hints for nurserymen. Thomas's American Fruit Culturist, and Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees (new edition forthcoming), are most reliable standard authorities on pomology. Then there are the various agricultural and horticulturnal journals, abounding in timely articles on fruit culture, and of which every farmer at least should take one—and that, as a general rule, should be the one published nearest to his own home.

Distances at which Trees should be Planted.

Apples from	30 to 35 feet.
Standard Pears and Cherries	18 " 20 "
Peaches, Plums and Apricots	15 " 18 "
Quinces	10 " 12 "
Dwarf Pears and Cherries	8 " 10 "
Dwarf Apples and Plums	6 " 8 "
Currants and Raspberries	4 " 5 "

Number of Plants or Trees on an Acre, at Given Distances Apart.

Distance apart each way.	No. of Plants.	Distance apart each way.	No. of Plants.
1 foot	43.560	10 feet	435
2 "	10,890	12 "	302
3 "	4,840	14 "	222
4 "	2,722	16 "	170
5 "	1,742	18 "	134
6 "	1,210	20 "	108
7 "	888	25 "	69
8 "	680	30 "	48
9 "	537	35 "	35

APPLES.

PRICE for selected trees, 25 cts. each, or 50 for $10 — average quality 20 cts. each, 50 for $9. *Dwarf trees*, for ornament and small gardens, 25 to 40 cts.

EARLY APPLES.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium size, pale yellow, flesh tender, juicy, acid, good.
EARLY STRAWBERRY—Rather small, handsome, red striped, fine flavor.
EARLY PENNOCK—Large, red striped, good for cooking and for market.
GOLDEN SWEETING—Medium, rich sweet, good for baking and for stock.
KESWICK CODLIN—Large, pale yellow, sub-acid, excellent only for cooking.
RED ASTRACAN—Large, beautiful red, highly valuable for market and cooking.
SOPS OF WINE—Small, deep crimson, beautiful and good.
SWEET BOUGH—Large, fine yellow, rich, tender, and very sweet.
SUMMER SWEET—Small, pale yellow, earliest sweet, and tender, juicy, good.
SUMMER QUEEN—Large, fine, red striped, sprightly acid flavor, excellent.
SUMMER PEARMAIN—Medium, striped, sprightly sub-acid flavor—1st Sept.

FALL APPLES.

AUTUMN SWAAR—Large yellow, sweet, rich and excellent; new.
COOPER—Large, greenish yellow, faintly striped, very tender, juicy, fine flavored.
DUCHESS OF OLDENBURGH—Large, yel. striped, fine for cooking, very productive.
COLVERT—Large, striped, sub-acid, good for drying or cooking.
FALL PIPPIN, or GOLDEN PIPPIN—Large yellow, rich sub-acid flavor, esteemed.
FALL GENNETTING—Large, yellow, handsome and good; new.
GRAVENSTEIN—Large, very handsome striped, rich sub-acid, first quality.
JERSEY SWEET—Medium, green striped, very tender, sweet and delicious.
LOWELL—Large, long, fine yellow, sprightly sub-acid, fine flavor.
MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Medium, whitish yellow with a blush, beautiful for market.
MOUNT PLEASANT SWEET—Large, whitish, sweet, good for apple-butter.
MOUNTAINEER (Hawthornden?)—Resembles *Maiden's Blush*, but larger.
OHIO NONPAREIL (Cogswell?)—Large, beautiful, yellow striped, excellent.
OHIO PIPPIN?—Large, green, sub-acid, excellent for cooking or drying.
POUND ROYAL (Dyer?)—Large, conical, resembles *Fall Pippin*.
SMOKE HOUSE—Large, striped, excellent, like *Rambo*, but earlier.
SWEET RAMBO—Similar to the last, but sweet, good; new.

WINTER APPLES.

BALDWIN—Large, red, well known—best at the North.
BETHLEHEMITE—Medium, red striped, excellent, like *Newtown Spitzenberg*.
BELMONT, or GATE—Large, yellow with a blush, fine sprightly flavor.
BELLFLOWER—Yellow, large, long, sprightly flavor; best on rich soil.
Do Red, seedling (Neisley's), handsome and good; mid-winter.
DOMINE, or ENGLISH RED STREAK—Large, green striped, fine for cooking.
ESOPUS SPITZENBERG—Medium, red, fine spicy flavor; best at the North.
FALLENWALDER, or TULPEHOCKEN—Very large, green and brown, good.
GRANNIWINKLE—Medium, red, rich sweet, good for cider and molasses.
GOLDEN HARVEY—Small yellow russetty, high flavor, keeps well.

Newtown Spitzenberg (Red Vandervere?)—Large, red striped, excellent.
Newtown Pippin—Medium, greenish yellow, fine on strong soils.
Northern Spy—Large, striped, very juicy and fine flavored; the best long keeper in Western New York—March to May.
Pomme Gris (Gray Apple)—Small, russetty, very rich; best North.
Rambo—Medium, striped, rich and fine flavored; early winter.
Rhode Island Greening—Large green, excellent, best of all for cooking, but only adapted for the North, or for sandy lands.
Roxbury Russet—Large russetty, fine sub-acid flavor; best at the North.
Golden Russet—Medium, yellow russet, high flavor, good keeper.
Rawle's Janette—Medium, green striped, juicy, fine flavor, long keeper; the best late winter apple for Southern Ohio and Kentucky.
Rome Beauty—Large yellow striped, very beautiful and good; Southern Ohio.
Ramsdell's Sweet, or English Sweet—Large, dark red, good; early winter.
Swaar—Large, fine yellow, excellent; mid-winter; best at the North.
Talman's Sweeting—Medium, pale yellow, very rich sweet, best for baking.
Western Spy—Large, yellow striped, acid, fine for cooking and drying.
Willow (Willow Twig?)—Medium, green, faint stripes, acid, long keeper; South.
Winter Pearmain—Medium, red striped, good keeper; best at the North.

☞ Many additional varieties of apples can be furnished only of small size, before the fall of 1857, when they will be included in a new catalogue.

PEARS.

(*Note.*—Most of our present stock of pears are budded on strong Angers quince stocks, designed for *dwarfs* and *pyramids.* Such trees bear fruit very speedily and abundantly, if planted in rich, deep soil, and annually manured. They are also highly ornamental for planting near a dwelling, or along the paths of a garden, where they may stand as near as 8 or 10 feet apart. They should be trimmed so as to branch low and preserve a neat, regular form, which is easily done.)

Price of Pear Trees.—*Dwarfs*, selected trees one year from bud, 40 cents each, or $4 per dozen; smaller size 30 cts. each, $3 per dozen, or $25 per 100. *Standard* trees, and two years budded *dwarfs*, 50 cts. each.

☞ Varieties marked thus * are *standard* trees, or both *standards* and *dwarfs.*

EARLY, OR SUMMER PEARS.

Amire Joannet—Small, pale yellow, sweet, earliest of all.....July.
Bloodgood—Medium size, yellow russet, rich buttery, melting.....Aug.
Beurre Giffard—New, medium to large, beautiful, sprightly vinous flavor; growth moderate.....Aug.
* Bartlett—Large, yellow, juicy, fine flavor; very good and popular....Sept.
Brandywine—New, medium, yellowish green, excellent.....Aug. & Sept.
* Doyenne d'Ete (Summer Virgalieu)—Smallish, yellow and red; beautiful, good.
Kingsessing—New, rather large, green, rich buttery, fine flavor.....Aug.
* Madeleine—Medium, yellowish green, very early and productive, fine flavor.
Moyamensing—New, large, yellow, excellent, but decays soon.....Aug.
* Osband's Summer—Medium, yellow and red, excellent and beautiful....Aug.
Ott—New, rather small, rich, fine flavor; resembles Seckel, but earlier.
Rostiezer—Medium, yellow and brown, juicy, sweet and excellent.
Rousselet Stuttgart—Rather small, yellow and brown, fine, very productive.
* Tyson—Medium, bright yellow, red cheek, buttery, very fine.....Aug.

AUTUMN PEARS.

* Buffum—Medium, yellow, buttery, fine, resembles Virgalieu.....Sept.
Belle Lucrative—Long, yellowish green, melting, delicious.
Beurre d'Amalis—Large, brown, melting, vinous flavor, great bearer.
Beurre d'Anjou—Large, russety, fine buttery, melting, vinous flavor.
Beurre Diel—Very large, dull yellow, sweet, juicy and fine.....Oct. & Nov.
Beurre de Koning—New, resembles the Virgalieu, excellent.
Cabot—Medium, russet yellow, vinous, very productive.....Sept.
Colmar Van Mons (Surpass Virgalieu?)—Medium, yell'sh brown, excellent. Sept.
* Doyenne (Virgalieu, or Butter)—Med., pale yel., *best of all pears*. Oct. & Nov.
Doyenne Gris (Gray Doyenne)—Similar to the last, but russety.
Duchess d'Angouleme—Very large, dull yellow, buttery, good...Oct. & Nov.
Duchess d'Orleans—Large, yellow and red, handsome and delicious.....Oct.
Emelie de Hyest—New, large, melting, said to be very good.....Oct.
* Flemish Beauty—Large, russety red, excellent; grows poorly on quince. Sept.
Henry IVth—Rather small, very delicious, great bearer.....Sept.
Howell—Medium, pale yellow, melting, fine flavor.....Oct.
* Louise Bonne de Jersey—Large, yellow and red, melting, buttery and rich; handsome, excellent, and very productive.....Sept. & Oct.
Monseigneur Affre—New, medium, melting, rich.....Nov.
Oswego—Incomparable, new, large.....Oct.
* Seckel—Small, brown, richest of all pears, productive.....Sept. & Oct.
Sheldon—Medium, russet, very melting, fine flavor.....Oct.
* Stevens' Genesee—Large, yellow, buttery, good, fine bearer.....Oct.
Swan's Orange (Onondaga)—Large, melting, good flavor.....Oct.
St. Ghislain—Medium, yellow, buttery and fine, beautiful grower.....Sept.
St. Andre—New, large, melting, delicious.....Oct.
Urbaniste—Large, pale yellow, melting, rich; grows slow.....Oct.

LATE, OR WINTER PEARS.

Beurre Langelier—New, large and fine.....Nov. & Dec.
Belle de Noel—New, rich, melting, fine.....Dec. & Jan.
Blanc Perne—New, fine, late winter.
Cattillac—Very large, green, for cooking and preserving.....Feb.
Columbia—Large yellow, rich, melting, good.....Dec. & Jan.
Doyenne d'Hiver Noveau—New, fine, resembling Easter Beurre.....Feb.
Frederic le Clerc (Berckman's)—New and fine.....Dec. & Jan.
Glout Morceau—Large, greenish yellow, melting, fine flavor.....Dec.
* Lawrence—New, large, rich, juicy, sweet, very good.....Dec. to Feb.
Passe Colmar—Large, buttery, sweet, high flavor.....Dec.
Pound (Winter Bell)—Very large, hard, good for cooking.....Dec. to March.
Vicar of Winkfield—Very large, long, pale yellow, juicy, good..Dec. & Jan.
* Winter Nelis—Medium, russety, melting rich flavor.....Dec.

☞ Summer Pears should always be picked a few days before ripe, and allowed to ripen in the house, as they will thereby be finer flavored, and do not decay so quickly. Winter Pears should remain on the tree till matured, or in danger from frosts, then placed in boxes or drawers, in a cool dark room or cellar, like winter apples; when desired for use, bring them into a warm room, and keep them covered from the light, and in a few days they will ripen beautifully.

CHERRIES.

The best soil for cherry trees is a sandy or gravelly loam. On strong, rich soils the growth is commonly too rapid, subjecting the trees to damage from the cold of winter and heat of summer. This, however, is measurably counteracted by the practice now becoming quite general among Western nurserymen, of grafting or budding all the larger varieties on the *Mahaleb* stock (a sort of French wild cherry), which checks the growth somewhat, and inclines the tree to form its head nearer the ground, which is of advantage in shading the trunk from the sun. The Mahaleb stock also produces more fibrous roots, so that the trees bear transplanting much better than other varieties, and will thrive better in clayey soils. Nearly all our trees are on this stock, and we encourage them to branch low, in the belief that our customers will find it to their advantage to train them as dwarfs or pyramids, rather than tall standards. But those who prefer tall-growing trees, can be accommodated on mentioning such preference.

PRICE OF CHERRY TREES.—One year from bud, on *Mahaleb*, selected, 3 to 6 feet high, 40 cents each — $4 per dozen; smaller size, 30 cents — $3 per dozen. Standard trees, on *Mazzard*, or two years budded on *Mahaleb*, 50 cents each.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

(We enumerate these together, as the distinction is not important.)

BLACK EAGLE—Large black, tender, juicy, and very good.....25th June.
BLACK TARTARIAN—Very large, excellent, and productive; the best and most popular of all cherries.....1st July.
BELLE D'ORLEANS—New, medium, red and white, fine, early.....15th June.
* BLACK HAWK—Large black, fine rich flavor.....20th June.
* BRANT—Large, reddish black, juicy, rich, sweet.....15th June.
BUTTNER'S YELLOW—Medium, beautiful, sweet, excellent.....20th July.
* CLEVELAND BIGARREAU—Large, red and yellow, very good.....20th June.
COE'S TRANSPARENT—Amber, mottled, tender, sweet, fine.....25th June.
* DELICATE—Medium, amber and red, beautiful and fine.....1st July.
* DOCTOR—Medium, yellow and red, juicy, sweet, delicious.....10th June.
DOWNER'S LATE—Medium, light red, tender, juicy, good.....10th July.
DOWNTON—Large, white and red, very good.....25th June.
EARLY PURPLE GUIGNE (*German May Duke*, of Columbus)—Good.1st June.
ELTON—Large, pale yellow and red, juicy, rich, delicious.....20th June.
* GOV. WOOD—Large, beautiful, yellow and red; best of Dr. K.'s...15th June.
GRIDLEY—Medium, black, late, firm, productive, good for market... 15th July.
KNIGHT'S EARLY BLACK (E. Black Heart)—Large, productive, and excellent; resembles B. Tartarian.....15th June.
* MAMMOTH—Very large, yellow and red, juicy, sweet, and very good.25th June.
MONTREUSE DE MEZEL—New, very large, dark brown, good.....10th July.
NAPOLEON BIGARREAU—Large and beautiful, yel. and red, very good.1st July.
* OHIO BEAUTY—Large, mottled red, early, handsome and good.....15th June.
* OSCEOLA—Medium, dark red, juicy, rich and sweet.....25th June.
* PONTIAC—Large, purplish red, similar to the last.....25th June.
* POWHATTAN—Medium, liver-colored, good, profitable for market...10th July.
* RED JACKET—Large, light red, fine when fully ripe, late.....10th July.
TRADESCANT'S BLACK HEART—Large black, good, productive, late..10th July.

☞ Varieties marked thus * are new kinds, of great excellence, originated from the seed by DR. KIRTLAND of Cleveland.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

These differ essentially from the foregoing. The growth of the trees is smaller and slower, the branches finer, and generally more spreading, rendering them very suitable for *dwarfs* and for limited enclosures. The fruit of the *Morellos* is juicy, and acid or tart, esteemed for cooking, &c. (the common, sour cherries of the country belong to this class); while that of the *Dukes* is generally sweet, and good for the table. The trees of both kinds are very hardy, and generally succeed well at the South-west, where the large-growing varieties so often fail. No fruit pays better for market purposes in Ohio than the better kinds of Duke and Morello cherries.

Belle de Choisy—Pale red, one of the best, nearly sweet.....20th June.
Belle Magnifique—Large, bright red, sprightly sub-acid, first rate.....July.
Carnation—Large, bright red, juicy, sub-acid, fine flavor.....July.
Donna Maria—Medium, dark red, rich acid, tree small, productive .....July.
Early Richmond (Kentish, or Montmorency)—Early red, sour, valuable. June.
English Morello—Large, dark red, fine, juicy, sub-acid, late..... ..July.
May Duke—Well known, early, sub-acid, juicy, productive and valuable..June.
Reine Hortense—New, large, fine, red, sub-acid, delicious.

PEACHES.

The following list embraces the very best varieties known, and adapted to this region. A few of the latest kinds are not sure to ripen well as far north as Lake Erie, but are among the finest for Southern Ohio. Where any variety is known by several names, we have appended the synonymes that are most common.

Our present stock of peach trees is remarkably large and fine, and not at all injured by the winter (16th February). The trees are of our own raising, one year old from the bud—two years from the seed—as large as any sensible planter can desire, and of very stocky growth; some of them already showing fruit buds. Persons desiring to plant largely for market will be supplied at low rates, on sending their orders early.

Prices of Peach Trees.—Best selected trees, 25 cents each, or $2.50 per dozen. Average size, 20 cents each, or $2 per dozen—$15 per 100.

Alberge (Yellow Rareripe: Barnard's)—Yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; great bearer, and much esteemed. Early.
Cooledge's Favorite—The handsomest and best of the early peaches; white mottled, with red, very delicious; good size, tree thrifty, and great bearer.
Crawford's Early—Very large and beautiful, yellow and red; well known—best for market; tree vigorous and productive.
Crawford's Late Melocoton—Similar to the last, but two weeks later; very valuable for succession.
Druid Hill—Large greenish white, very juicy and rich; rather late; best at the South.
Early York (Serrate)—Medium, greenish white, dull red in the sun, very juicy and fine flavor; one of the best early.
Early Strawberry (Early Red Rareripe)—Medium, mostly covered with red, flesh whitish, melting, fine flavor; profitable.
George the Fourth—Large, round; yellowish white, dotted with red, very juicy and rich; much esteemed, but moderate bearer.
Heath Free (White Melocoton)—Large; white, with red cheek; excellent; esteemed for preserving.

Heath Cling—Large, late, white, red cheek in the sun, keeps a long time; fine for market and preserving.

Jaques' Rareripe—Very large, beautiful and good; resembles Crawford's Early; ripens a week later.

Large Early York (N. Y. Rareripe, Honest John, Haines' Early, &c.)—Large, white, with red cheek, very juicy and delicious; 20th August. (Resembles *Grosse Mignonne.*)

Lemon Cling (Pine Apple Cling)—Very large and beautiful; yellow, with red cheek; good for market and transportation.

Monstreuse de Doue—French, new, very large; not tested here.

Morris White—Medium, white, red in the sun; excellent for preserves, &c.

Oldmixon Free—Large, greenish white, red cheek; very juicy, rich and delicious. Resembles the *Lagrange*, but larger.

Oldmixon Cling (Early White Cling)—Large, yellowish white, red in the sun, juicy and good; best of clings.

Scott's Nonpareil—Large; yellow, with red cheek; resembles Crawford's, and finer flavored; best South.

Smock Free—Large, creamy yellow, juicy and delicious; Southern Ohio.

Shanghai—Chinese; new, large, flat, curious, beautiful and good.

Troth's Early Red (of New Jersey)—Rather small, very early, dull green and red, juicy, good flavor, great bearer; profitable for market.

Ward's Late Free—Large, yellowish white and red, juicy and fine; highly esteemed; late; South.

Wells' Free—Large; greenish white, mottled with red; juicy and good; great bearer; late; best North.

Wine Peach—New, highly commended.

☞ A few additional varieties of peaches are now budded, and will be included in our catalogue for the fall of 1857, when we expect to have a large stock of trees ready for sale, by the thousand, or less number.

APRICOTS.

Price of Trees, 40 cts. each, or $4 per dozen.

This most beautiful and delicious fruit ought to be more generally cultivated. It thrives well in this climate, and some of the varieties are as hardy as the peach, and as certain a crop; but in localities where the curculio is very destructive to fruit, apricot and plum trees should be planted near the house, by the side of a path or pavement, and where sheltered from cold winds. There are several Apricot trees in Columbus which yield their proprietors from $10 to $20 worth of fruit each per year, as often as every other year. Apricots generally ripen a little earlier than peaches, and command very high prices at the confectioner's.

Breda—Small, orange and red, juicy and excellent; very productive and hardy; one of the best.....20th July.

Early Golden (Dubois)—Small, yellow, very early, good, profuse bearer; hardy, and very profitable.....10th July.

Large Early—Large, yellow and red, sweet, rich and excellent; tree vigorous and productive .....1st Aug.

Orange—Medium, orange, reddish cheek; should be ripened in house. last July.

Peach—Very large, handsome and good, similar to the *Moor Park*...1st Aug.

Purple or Black—Small; resembles a plum; handsome and good; very productive; hardy and profitable.....1st Aug.

NECTARINES.

The Nectarine resembles the peach, only the skin is smooth like the plum; and consequently it is liable to the attacks of the curculio, and should be planted against the house, where the ground is paved or trodden.

PRICE OF TREES—Same as for Apricots.

BOSTON—Large; bright yellow, with red cheek; sweet, pleasant flavor.
DOWNTON—Large, greenish white, red cheek; rich, high flavor.
EARLY VIOLET—Medium, yellowish green, purple cheek, melting, fine.
ELRUGE—Medium, similar to the last, a trifle later.
EARLY NEWINGTON—Large, pale green, red in the sun, excellent; cling.
HARDWICK'S SEEDLING—Large, pale green, violet red cheek, first rate; August.
LATE MELTING—Greenish white and red; very late.
PITMASTON'S ORANGE—Large, orange yellow, one of the best; September.
RED ROMAN—Greenish yellow and red, rich and good; September.
STANWICK'S, and ST. AMBROISE—New; a few trees of each.

PLUMS.

This fruit is so generally destroyed by the curculio that but few persons are willing to plant the trees, and hence we cultivate but a small stock. A stiff clay soil is found congenial to the plum, and least favorable for harboring the insects. Trees planted in a back door-yard, where the ground underneath is paved or trodden hard, and where poultry are kept, are most likely to escape injury, and no trees better endure rough treatment. It is to be hoped that, among the many professed remedies for the curculio, some one may yet be found effective.

PRICE OF TREES—50 cents each.

BRADSHAW (Large Black Imperial)—New, large, early, good, productive.
COE'S GOLDEN DROP—Large, light yellow, good, profitable; late.
DUANE'S PURPLE—Very large, reddish purple, sweet and rich.
IMPERIAL GAGE (Prince's Gage)—Greenish yellow, juicy, melting and rich; very productive.
LOMBARD—Medium, violet red, good, great and certain bearer.
MAGNUM BONUM, RED—Very large and beautiful, 2d quality.
MONROE GAGE—New, highly commended, very productive.
ORANGE—Very large, yellow, showy, productive, rather coarse.
SMITH'S ORLEANS—Large and excellent, reddish purple; early.
YELLOW EGG (Yellow Magnum Bonum)—Very large, egg-shaped; a little coarse, but excellent for market or cooking.

☞ The foregoing are all very hardy and thrifty varieties, and less liable to the attacks of the curculio than most of the more delicate kinds. A few other kinds will be ready for sale next year.

QUINCES.

Price of best size, 40 cents; smaller size, 25 cents.

THE ORANGE or APPLE QUINCE is the only variety worth cultivating for its fruit. We have also the *Angers* and *Upright* varieties, used by nurserymen for stocks, and the Japan for ornament.

GRAPES.

The following are hardy American varieties, well adapted for open culture. Foreign grapes are all liable to mildew, in this climate, except when grown in a vinery or grape-house. Persons wishing to procure roots for this purpose can send us their orders, and have them supplied from Rochester.

Price of Grape Vines, 2 years old, 25 cents each; $2 per dozen.

CATAWBA—Well known; berries red; best of all for Ohio.
ISABELLA—Berries black, best at North, earlier than Catawba.
CLINTON—Berries small black; earlier than Isabella.

☞ Roots of the DELAWARE grape, and several other new and choice kinds, will be ready for sale next season.

CURRANTS.

The following list embraces the most valuable of the improved varieties, as well as the old favorites of the *people*. None of the summer fruits pay better than currants, for the care they receive.

COMMON RED DUTCH.....	15 cts.	RED GRAPE.....	25 cts.
WHITE DUTCH	15 "	WHITE GRAPE—*fine*.....	
BLACK ENGLISH.....	15 "	CHERRY—*largest*.....	
BLACK NAPLES.....	25 "	VICTORIA—*late red*.....	50 "
SKIRVING'S RED.....	25 "	PRINCE ALBERT..*late*	50 "

GOOSEBERRIES.

Most of the foreign varieties of this fruit are liable to mildew in this climate, especially after the bushes have been in bearing several years, and when pruning is neglected.

We have about twenty distinct sorts, of the best English and Scotch varieties, and the HOUGHTON SEEDLING (American). This is a small, reddish berry, of fair quality when ripe, excellent for cooking, and a profuse bearer; very profitable for market, and *never mildews*. Price 25 cts. each, or $2 per dozen.

RASPBERRIES.

This delicious fruit is beginning to receive more attention from amateurs and market gardeners in Ohio than formerly, and no fruit will better repay the cost of cultivation. All of the finest varieties, as the Antwerps, &c., require slight protection, to guard against injury from severe winters. This is best done by bending the bushes down upon the surface of the ground and covering the tops slightly with litter, and a little earth.

	Price, each.	Doz.
RED ANTWERP—Excellent, high flavor.....	10c.	$1.
YELLOW ANTWERP—Large, yellow, beautiful and delicious....	"	"
FRANCONIA—Purplish red, large and excellent..	"	"
FASTOLFF—Similar to the last, much esteemed	"	"
ORANGE (Dr. Brinkle's)—Rich color, new, large and superior..	20c.	$2.
KNEVETT'S GIANT—Extra large, red, highly commended	"	"
BELLE DE FONTENAY—New French, bears well, spring & fall..	50c.	—
MERVILLE of 4 seasons— Do fine for fall crop.....	"	"

BLACKBERRRIES.

NEW ROCHELLE or LAWTON—*True.* Price 40 cts. each; $4 per dozen.

STRAWBERRIES.

Our collection of Strawberries embraces the most popular old sorts, and quite a number of new and improved varieties, of great beauty and excellence; all of which have been tested on our own grounds. Plant in April or September.

	Price per doz.	Per 100.
* LARGE EARLY SCARLET—Medium size, very early and productive	25c.	$1 50
* IOWA (Washington, of Cin.,—Early, good, rather pale color.....	"	"
JENNY'S SEEDLING—Late, round, firm, good for market.....	"	"
BURR'S NEW PINE—Early, prolific, and finest flavor	30c.	$2 00
HOVEY'S SEEDLING—Large and beautiful	"	"
CRIMSON CONE—Brilliant color, flesh firm and good.....	"	"
ORANGE PROLIFIC—Excellent, great bearer.....	"	"
MONROE SCARLET—Finer color, and profuse bearer	"	"
* GENESEE—Beautiful and productive; fine for market	"	"
CLIMAX SCARLET—Very handsome and good; new	"	"
* WALKER'S SEEDLING—Very deep color, firm; for market.....	"	"
MOYAMENSING—One of the handsomest and best.....	"	"
MCAVOY'S SUPERIOR—Large, productive, and good.....	50c.	$3 00
* LONGWORTH'S PROLIFIC—Large, productive, and good.....	"	"
DUKE OF BRABANT—New, early, large, and fine.....	"	"
MERVILLE—French, new; profuse bearer, small, fine flavor.....	"	"

☞ Those marked thus * are *staminate* varieties; and a dozen plants, at least, of one of these should be planted near each bed of the other kinds, to secure the impregnation of the blossoms. Prices by the thousand much less than above.

RHUBARB.

Hybrid Victoria, Colossal and Linnæus varieties. Price 25 cts. per root; $2 per dozen.

ASPARAGUS.

One year old roots.....$1 per 100. Two years.....$1.50.

OSAGE ORANGE.

One year old.....$3 per 1000. Two years.....$4.

STOCKS AND SCIONS.

Nurserymen can usually obtain from us seedling stocks, cuttings, scions, buds, &c., as they may desire, at the proper season; prices made known on application, stating quantity, &c.

For *scions* at retail, the usual price is the same for one dozen as for a tree of the same variety.

Ornamental Trees, &c.

We have under cultivation a large assortment of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, both deciduous and evergreen, but many of them are too small as yet to give satisfaction to purchasers, hence they are not enumerated in this catalogue. The following are of good, fair size; part of them were brought on from Rochester the past fall.

EVERGREENS.

	Price, each.	Doz.
Norway Spruce, 3 to 5 feet, very bushy, often transplanted	$1	$9.
Do small, 8 to 10 inches, transplanted	20c.	2.
White Spruce (Am.), 3 to 5 ft., bushy, "	$1	9.
Hemlock Spruce, do " "	"	"
Balsam Fir, do " "	"	"
Do 2 to 3 feet, "	50c.	5.
Upright Juniper (Swedish), 3 to 4 feet, very handsome	$1	9.
Do 2 to 3 feet	50c.	5.
Red Cedar, 3 to 4 feet, bushy	$1	9.
Do 1 to 2 feet, transplanted	30c.	3.
White Cedar, 3 to 4 feet	75	7.
Arbor Vitæ (Am.), do	75	7.
Do 2 to 3 feet	30	3.
Do (For ornamental hedges, &c.), 2 feet	20	2.
White Pine, 5 to 6 feet, transplanted	$1	9.
Austrian Pine, *fine*, bushy, 3 to 4 feet	$1	9.
Do do 1 foot	30c.	3.
Mahonia (Ashberry), shrub, do	30	3.
Box-Wood, large kind	20	2.
Do dwarf (Box Edging)	50 cts. per yard, or dozen plants.	

☞ The foregoing evergreens are all perfectly hardy, and bear transplanting remarkably well, after having been cultivated in a Nursery. There are but few additional kinds known that will endure the severe changes of our winters.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Price 50 cents each, except noted.

Silver Abele, 6 to 8 feet.
Tulip Tree (or White-wood.)
Do small, $1 per dozen.
Maple—Several varieties.
Do small, $1 per dozen.
Magnolia acuminata (Cucumb. tree.)
Do small size, 20 to 30 cts.
Cypress—Deciduous.
Larch, European, 25 cts.
Do small, $1 per dozen.
Poplar—Lombardy.
Do weeping ..... $1.
Weeping Linden, 2 varieties .. "
" Ash, 3 do .. "
Birch—Cut-leaved ..... "
Birch—Weeping, $1.
Mountain Ash, 6 to 8 feet.
Horse Chestnut, 4 to 6 feet.
Do small size, $1 per dozen.
Catalpa, 6 to 8 feet.
Do small size, " "
Ailanthus, 6 to 8 feet.
Do small size, " "
Weeping Willow, 6 to 8 feet.
Do smaller size, 25 cts. each.
Almond—Large double flowering.
Peach—Japan double white..... $1.
Do do scarlet.... "
Am. Weeping Willow—*New*.. "
Rosemary leaved do *Fine*.. "

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

Price 25 to 50 cts. each, according to size.

ACACIA—Rose; or Moss Locust.
ALTHEA—Various colored, single.
" Double and semi-double.
ALMOND—Dwarf double.
" Large do.
BERBERRY—Purple-leaved.
" Nepal, broad-leaved.
CALYCANTHUS, or Sweet Scented Shrub.
CRANBERRY—High bush.
CORCHORUS—Japan, yellow.
COLUTEA, or Bladder Senna.
CORNUS, or Dog-wood, several species.
CURRANT—Crimson flowering.
" Yellow do.
" Gordon's hybrid.
DEUTZIA, scabra—beautiful.
" gracillis—new, fine.
EUONYMUS, or Strawberry Tree.
FRINGE TREE—White Virginian.
" Purple, or Smoke Tree.
ELEAGNUS, or Silvery Olive.
HAWTHORN (Cratægus), several species.
HONEYSUCKLE (Upright), " "
HORSE-CHESTNUT—Dwarf flowering.
HYDRANGEA—Several species.
HYPERICUM—Kalmia-leaved.
LILAC, common purple.
" do white.
" Persian.
" Chinese.
" Josika, new.
PRIVET, box-leaved.
" common, for hedges, &c., 10 cts.
PYRUS JAPONICA (Japan Quince), Red.
" Blush.
SNOW BALL (Viburnum).
SPIREA—10 or 12 distinct species of this genus, all very neat and beautiful flowering shrubs, 2 to 4 ft. high. Price for assortment, 25 cts. each.
SYRINGA, or Mock Orange—5 or 6 species—Similar in character to the preceding; same price.
TAMARIX—African, *fine.*
WIEGELIA, rosea.
" splendens.

CLIMBING SHRUBS.

BIGNONIA, or Trumpet Creeper.
CLEMATIS—Several species.
GLYCINE, or Wistaria—Purple.
HONEYSUCKLE—8 or 10 varieties, including several fine, new sorts.
ROSES—Several climbing sorts.

☞ For assortments of 30 or 50 varieties of Ornamental Shrubs, a liberal discount will be made from retail prices.

ROSES.

We have under cultivation a choice assortment of hardy Roses, embracing the very best of each class, which will appear in our next year's catalogue. Those ready for sale the present season, consist of—

HYBRID CHINA..... 10 varieties.
PROVENCE, or DAMASK, 8 "
MOSS ROSES..... 12 "
CLIMBING ROSES..... 8 varieties.
HYBRID PERPETUAL.... 40 "
BOURBON, NOISETTE, &c. 10 or 12 "

☞ *Price of Roses*—Generally 50 cents each; a few choice new ones, 75 cents to $1. Fine assortments of 12 or more fine varieties, $5 per dozen.

FLOWERING PLANTS.

CHINESE PÆONIES—8 or 10 of the finest varieties, some quite new, 25 cents to $1 each.
PHLOXES—About 20 varieties, including tall and dwarf varieties, very pretty; 25 cents.
CHRYSANTHEMUMS—A large assortment, including many of the new Chinese dwarf or pompone sorts; 25 cents.
DAISIES (Bellis perennis)—10 to 20 cts.
DAHLIAS—Finest double, 25 to 50 cts.; $3 to $5 per dozen roots.

☞ Many other herbaceous plants can be supplied, and will be enumerated in our next catalogue.

CONTENTS.

Advertisement	Page 2	Raspberries	Page 12
On Planting Trees, &c.	3	Blackberries	13
Catalogue of Apples	5	Strawberries	13
Pears	6	Rhubarb and Asparagus	13
Cherries	8	Osage Orange	13
Peaches	9	Stocks and Scions	13
Apricots	10	Ornamental Trees, &c.	14
Nectarines	11	Evergreens	14
Plums	11	Deciduous Trees	14
Quinces	11	Ornamental Shrubs	15
Grapes	12	Climbing Shrubs	15
Currants	12	Roses	15
Gooseberries	12	Flowering Plants	15